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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 DAVID NATHANIEL ROBERTS,
12 Plaintiff,
13 v.
14 JEFF LYNCH, et al.,
15 Defendants.

No. 2:20-CV-1068-TLN-DMC-P

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

17 Plaintiff, a prisoner proceeding pro se, brings this civil rights action pursuant to
18 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Pending before the Court is Plaintiff's first amended complaint, ECF No. 21,
19 which has been docketed as Plaintiff's second amended complaint.

1 complaint gives the defendant fair notice of the plaintiff's claim and the grounds upon which it
2 rests. See Kimes v. Stone, 84 F.3d 1121, 1129 (9th Cir. 1996). Because Plaintiff must allege
3 with at least some degree of particularity overt acts by specific defendants which support the
4 claims, vague and conclusory allegations fail to satisfy this standard. Additionally, it is
5 impossible for the Court to conduct the screening required by law when the allegations are vague
6 and conclusory.

7 Plaintiff names Jeff Lynch, the warden of California State Prison – Sacramento.
8 See ECF No. 21, pgs. 1, 2. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant, through his agents, has been
9 overcharging Plaintiff's prison trust account for filing fees under the Prison Litigation Reform
10 Act. See id. at 3. Plaintiff seeks reimbursement of the funds. See id. at 6.

11 Where a prisoner alleges the deprivation of a property interest caused by the
12 unauthorized action of a prison official, there is no claim cognizable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 if
13 the state provides an adequate post-deprivation remedy. See Zinermon v. Burch, 494 U.S. 113,
14 129-32 (1990); Hudson v. Palmer, 468 U.S. 517, 533 (1984). A state's post-deprivation remedy
15 may be adequate even though it does not provide relief identical to that available under § 1983.
16 See Hudson, 468 U.S. at 531 n.11. A due process claim is not barred, however, where the
17 deprivation is foreseeable and the state can therefore be reasonably expected to make pre-
18 deprivation process available. See Zinermon, 494 U.S. at 136-39. An available state common
19 law tort claim procedure to recover the value of property is an adequate remedy. See id. at 128-
20 29.

21 Here, there are no allegations in the first amended complaint upon which the Court
22 could conclude that the deprivation complained of was foreseeable. Because California's tort
23 claim process provides an adequate post-deprivation remedy, Plaintiff's claim is not cognizable.

24 Because it does not appear possible that the deficiencies identified herein can be
25 cured by amending the complaint, Plaintiff is not entitled to leave to amend prior to dismissal of
26 the entire action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126, 1131 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc).

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1 Based on the foregoing, the undersigned recommends that this action be dismissed
2 for failure to state a claim.

3 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
4 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within 14 days
5 after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written
6 objections with the court. Responses to objections shall be filed within 14 days after service of
7 objections. Failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal. See
8 Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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10 Dated: August 16, 2021



11 DENNIS M. COTA
12 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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